



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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No. 19,750. 號十五百七十九萬一第 日一廿月八年酉辛 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22ND, 1921. 四拜禮 號二十月九年拾國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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TIME-TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. 1.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.
8.00 " 2.30 " " 10 "
9.30 " 11.00 " " 15 "
11.30 " 12.30 p.m. " 15 "
12.30 p.m. 2.30 " " 10 "
2.30 " 3.00 " " 15 "
4.00 " 8.10 " " 10 "
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.
SATURDAY.
Extra Car—12 midnight.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
10.30 " 11.00 " " 10 "
11.30 " 12.00 noon " 15 "
12.00 noon 1.00 p.m. " 10 "
1.00 p.m. 5.30 " " 15 "
5.30 " 6.00 " " 10 "
6.00 " 6.30 " " 15 "
6.30 " 8.10 " " 10 "
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[58]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th, 1921, until further Notice (All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26	No. 27	No. 28	No. 29	No. 30
CANTON (Tai Sze Tan)	dep.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30
Shek Lung	dep.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30
Shek Lung	arr.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30
Shek Lung	dep.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30
Shek Lung	arr.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30
Shek Lung	dep.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30
Shek Lung	arr.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30
Shek Lung	dep.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30
Shek Lung	arr.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30
Shek Lung	dep.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30
Shek Lung	arr.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30

UP TRAINS

Stations	No. 31	No. 32	No. 33	No. 34	No. 35	No. 36	No. 37	No. 38	No. 39	No. 40	No. 41	No. 42	No. 43	No. 44	No. 45	No. 46	No. 47	No. 48	No. 49	No. 50
CANTON (Tai Sze Tan)	dep.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30
Shek Lung	dep.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30
Shek Lung	arr.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30
Shek Lung	dep.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30
Shek Lung	arr.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30
Shek Lung	dep.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30
Shek Lung	arr.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30
Shek Lung	dep.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30
Shek Lung	arr.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30
Shek Lung	dep.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30
Shek Lung	arr.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheungshui, except on Sundays, for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard at Kowloon.
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Stations	No. 51	No. 52	No. 53	No. 54	No. 55	No. 56	No. 57	No. 58	No. 59	No. 60	No. 61	No. 62	No. 63	No. 64	No. 65	No. 66	No. 67	No. 68	No. 69	No. 70
Fanning	dep.	7.45	11.30	12.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30
Shatankok	arr.	8.40	12.25	3.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15
Shatankok	dep.	8.40	12.25	3.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15
Fanning	arr.	8.40	12.25	3.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15

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JAPANESE ADMINISTRATION IN KOREA.

MR. PONSONBY-FANE'S
OBSERVATIONS.

The following is the first part of an article by Mr. R. Ponsonby-Fane (who served as Private Secretary to two Governors of Hongkong—Sir Matthew Nathan and Sir Henry May. The article was contributed to the *Japan Advertiser*—

Having served in a considerable number of British colonies and visited the greater part of the others, I was naturally interested, during my recent visit to Chosen, in studying the Japanese system at work there especially in view of the very adverse criticism that is current. One short visit is, of course, quite inadequate to master the intricacies of government and I propose merely to offer my general impressions.

At the outset I would state that I do not consider it a perfect administration but I have yet to meet with one that can be put in this category. Quite recently I remarked in conversation that I considered the British Government of Hongkong an eminently successful example of colonial administration. My friend agreed but added that it was, however, quite unjust, and on reflection I was obliged to admit that he was quite right.

ESSENTIALS.

The first essential in colonial administration would appear to me to be the making and keeping of all classes of the population contented, and in order to do this it is necessary to have an intelligent anticipation of their just desires and not be forced to make wholesale concessions as has been the case recently in India and to a certain extent in Chosen also. Great Britain is generally regarded as the most successful European country in colonial administration and has the reputation of treating the native peoples under its dominion with kindness and consideration, yet after careful reflection I have come to the conclusion that I would certainly prefer to be a Korean under Japanese rule, than an Indian under Great Britain or a Zulu or Kafir under the Union Government of South Africa. In view of much that has been said and written about the high-handed methods and cruelty of the Japanese in Chosen this may seem surprising and I propose to attempt to explain what led me to this conclusion.

SOCIAL AND LEGAL EQUALITY.

First and foremost comes the question of "amour propre," not perhaps particularly important in the case of the South African native but of the very first importance with people like the Indian and Korean with their sensitive natures and centuries of high civilization. In the past, now in Chosen, the Chinese Government tries as far as possible to recognize the absolute equality of its Japanese and Korean subjects. Since the reorganization of the Government under the present Governor General, His Excellency Admiral Baron Saito, all distinctions in law between a Japanese and a Korean have been abolished and there is no longer one law for the Korean and another for the Japanese. This cannot be said either of India or South Africa or even of British Crown Colonies. Then a real attempt is made towards social equality and it must be distinctly borne in mind that the Korean of the present day is decidedly inferior in civilization to the Indian, Koreans are eligible as members of the social clubs and the higher classes mix in society. Anyone who knows India at all knows the very strong feelings that the average Anglo-Indian has on this point.

KOREAN GOVERNORS.

Moreover, Koreans can hold the highest offices and several of them are provincial governors and have Japanese working under them. The public baths are, in most places, open to both peoples though in some it has been found necessary to provide a bath where Japanese only are admitted. Undoubtedly one of the greatest problems with which the Government is confronted is that of education. Ten years or so ago at the time of the annexation it was only with the greatest difficulty that Korean parents could be induced to send their children to the Government school; now there is such a demand that the Government are quite unable to build and staff schools fast enough. At present there are separate schools for Japanese and Koreans in the primary and middle grades—considerations of language render this imperative for the time being—but in the higher grades students already attend the same establishments and I was assured that it was the ultimate aim of the Government to establish a common system. Even now if circumstances of location render it desirable no difficulty is made about the admission of a Korean child to a Japanese school. Imagine such a state of things in South Africa. Practically every white pupil would be instantly withdrawn. It is necessary, too, to emphasize the point that the Korean of the middle and lower classes, until educated, is more unclean in his person and generally unsavoury than the South African or Indian, and though racially the Japanese and Korean do not differ fundamentally their general outlook or life and habits and customs are as dissimilar as those of the English and Indian.

AIR OF SUPERIORITY.

My visit being during the vacations I was unfortunately unable to see any of the schools at work. Though the air of superiority and condescension so apparent in the "sahib" in India is far less noticeable in Chosen, I thought I detected traces of it and an opportunity might be taken, possibly it is; during the hour of morals of impressing on the Japanese children the supreme importance of regarding and treating the Korean in every way as an equal. I notice that

(Continued at foot of next column.)

JAPANESE BARON'S VISIT TO SAGHALIEN.

INSOLATE NIKOLAIYEVSK.

Contrary to my first expectation, I was surprised to find Nikolaiyevsk as desolate to-day as at the time of the massacre some years ago," remarked Baron Yabuki, member of House of Peers, interviewed by a Press representative on his recent tour of inspection of Saghalien.

It was really a flying trip that I made, accompanied by Baron Shiba and Baron Iwakura, through the Northern parts of Saghalien and Nikolaiyevsk," he said. "We expected to find the town tolerably flourishing, but, upon landing at the port, the first impression was one of desolation. The Japanese garrison is expected to winter there this year, and for this purpose all the necessary preparations are now complete.

One of the most promising natural resources in Dekastri is the dense forests. The imperfect system of communication and transport, is a great handicap on the utilization of that particular natural resource, but this defect is more than sufficiently made up by mineral produce, in which the locality abounds. As the district is only free from snow and frost for a few months in the year, there is no hope for agricultural enterprise.

Oil is not so plentiful as experts first imagined. Already more than two million yen have been invested for the experimental development of oil-fields, but so far with no very reassuring effect. The coal deposits are quite limited, but the quality is good.

One of the serious difficulties that menace the residents in Nikolaiyevsk and Dekastri is the inadequacy of provisions. The complete absence of vegetables is an intolerable experience to the foreign residents, who are, in consequence, apt to contract scurvy, from which only the natives are immune.

THE NEW MESSENGERIES AGREEMENT.

The French Chamber recently ratified the convention made between the State and the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes on December 29th, 1920. This convention was rendered necessary owing to the impossibility of a private concern being able to fulfil at present all the conditions required for the national mail services. This position has been met by a limited guarantee on the part of the State, varying in proportion to the result of the year's working. We noted some time ago that to carry this out a new company would be created with a capital of Frs. 60,000,000, of which one-fifth will be paid up. The present fleet of mail steamers belonging to the Messageries Maritimes will be transferred to the new company, which will have the benefit of the existing organisations, technical and otherwise, and the new service will be managed under the terms stipulated in the schedule of conditions. These services, which in each case have their European terminal at Marseilles, are the same as those provided for in the convention of 1911 between the State and the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes, viz: *via* Suez to Yokohama, every fortnight; *via* Suez to Cebu, China, every four weeks; *via* Suez to Australia, every four weeks; two services to Madagascar and Mauritius, each every four weeks; and certain Mediterranean services.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

ADDING A SUFFERER WAITING FOR DEATH.

The American Senate sent to the House of Representatives last month a Bill for the benefit of a St. Louis man, who is so rigid from ankylosis that he is unable to move any joint of his body except to open his lips a trifle less than a quarter inch.

Despite his terrible handicap, this man, Arthur E. Rump, has for a number of years supported himself in a brave manner. Lying in bed, his body like stone, he conceived idea of a combined telephone transmitter and receiver, which he had strapped his chest. Up to a few months ago he could move the last joint of his thumb, and with this he operated the telephone, calling up various people in St. Louis and asking them if they would subscribe for magazines.

However, Mr. Rump has lost the use of his thumb also, and now he lies helplessly waiting for death, which can be only a short time away, so it is said.

The Bill which has just passed the Senate includes Mr. Rump in the provisions of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, and he will receive \$67 monthly as long as he lives. This sum will be used to pay for his care and for the wages of an old woman who has been tending him.

About eleven years ago the sufferer was a clerk in the St. Louis Post Office, and was injured by a heavy bag of mail tossed from a wagon which struck him on the back of the neck. Ankylosis set in as a result.

(To be concluded.)

CHINA FLOUR.

A GRANARY OF THE WORLD.

It is taken for granted abroad that rice is the staple diet of the Chinese. Without minimising the importance of rice as a food of the people, the claims of flour must be emphasised. North of the Yellow River flour is the principal food, and in some of the provinces in this area rice is scarcely eaten and not at all grown. Manchuria, for example, lives as much on bread as Siberia. It would be difficult to assess the total amount of wheat grown in China, but the great plains which sweep north into Siberia form one of the great granaries of the world.

The bulk of the flour is consumed at home and it was not until comparatively recent times that China entered into competition with the flour-exporting nations. Manchuria used to consume large quantities of American and Siberian flour. In 1902 the Russians built flour mills at Harbin and a thriving trade was done with Russia. This flour was of a very fine quality. Such an example was followed by the Japanese, and later, by the Chinese, who erected mills in various parts of the three provinces. The flour was exported through the port of Dairen principally to Great Britain, where its high-grade quality has just been vindicated after many aspersions. The Russo-Japanese war acted as a check to the infant industry, which was again threatened in 1909, when the Russian Government endeavoured to restrict the export of flour by the abolition of a free trade policy. The heavy taxation which was then imposed on Manchurian flour, together with an increase in transportation charges by the Chinese Eastern Railway, largely offset the progress that had been made. But the mill-owners pressed their protest so convincingly that the restriction was more or less lifted. The Russian were encouraged to remove their operations within Russian territory. The millers did not relax their enterprise and the total number of mills now reaches 60, which turn out 15,000,000 sacks of flour annually. Kiangsu is the other centre of the flour-milling industry, and the development of the Manchurian trade has made the two districts keen competitors for the home market, although formerly Manchuria was supplied with flour from its own wheat, milled in Shanghai and Wusih.

The cultivation of wheat is ideally suited to the agricultural conditions of Manchuria. The area of the northern wheatfield extends as far as Hulun, Hailun, and Lanchow on the north bank of the Sungari River. These districts produce wheat in prolific quantities. On the southern side of the River, Swanghoo, Langan, Fuyu, Ochen, and Pinghsien are the best-known regions. The districts in South Manchuria are mainly Liaosi, Sifeng, and Hailung.

The total production of wheat in Manchuria is not known. Various authorities differ in their estimates. The report of the Japanese Orient Association shows a yearly production of 8,900,000 piculs; a Japanese private investigation gives the figure at 4,483,840 piculs; the Japanese Military Handbook for 1920 records the yield at 6,109,100 piculs; and the "Journal of Manchuria" (published by the Kuangtung authorities) variously calculates the amount at between three and four million piculs. From Chinese sources ("Industry of China" and the "Journal of Materials") the production is stated to reach 8,759,287 piculs. It would therefore appear that the yield is in the region of 7,000,000—9,000,000.

OUTWARD FREIGHT QUESTION.

SHIPPING AWAITING COAL
CARGOES.

In connexion with the improvement in the homeward freight markets, which was discussed in these columns recently, says *The Times*, it is from the East that the inquiry is now strongest, and the upward movement in the rates is evidently due, partly at any rate, to the scarcity of vessels now available there for loading, which, in turn, is traceable to the recent stoppage of work at the British collieries. If coal cargoes had been available the ships would have been sent to the East. Even now there is much difficulty in arranging "steams," and from the middle to the end of August is mentioned as the earliest period for which loading facilities can be granted in South Wales to many of the steamers that are now being chartered to load coals in this country. There are plenty of vessels offered for the trade, and a large coal export business is in prospect. Its development seems entirely dependent on the ability of the collieries and the ports to provide the coal and the loading facilities. In the meantime there is a steady demand for cargoes of comparatively small size of time charter, such as would be suitable for the short-distance coal trades, which indicates the confidence of exporters to do business as soon as the trade again runs smoothly.

PLATE GLASS WINDOW.

"Looking through my Toric lenses is like looking through a fine plate glass window," said an American lady, in the course of her remarks while in a taxi-car the other day. She said just the right thing. It cost a bit more to build a plate glass window and it cost a bit more to make a pair of Toric lenses than the ordinary flat kind. Torics are more than worth the small difference in cost to you in the added comfort you derive from their use. Toric lenses of any prescription are manufactured by The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 51, Queen's Road, Central.

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO,
LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENARTY"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th Sept., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 3rd Oct., or they will not be recognised. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th Sept., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, September 19th, 1921. [1465]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"DEMODOCUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holy Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holy Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 19th Sept. Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th Sept. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 10th Oct., or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Hongkong, September 19th, 1921. [1466]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"JEYPORE"

Arrived Hongkong, on Sept. 20th, 1921.

FROM BOMBAY, AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at Holy Wharf, Kowloon, where they will lie at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holy Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 19th Sept. Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—From Persian Gulf or a.s. B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers. Optional Goods will be landed here, unless instructions have been given to the contrary six hours before arrival of the Steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on Mondays and Thursdays. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, September 20th, 1921. [1468]

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.)

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS

AND EXPORTS.

Sole Proprietor of Coal Mines of

YAMAGUCHI, OCHI, MUYAN, KIMURA, YOSHIMIZU, HOGO, NAKAMURA, SATO, SHIBUYA, KAWADA, KAWAYAMA, BIRAI & OTSURU.

Agents for RAKIT Coal.

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Cable Address:—IWASKISAI.

Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 6th Ed. Western

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Agency for:—The Mitsubishi Marine and Fire Insurance Co., The Osaka Marine and Fire Insurance Co.

For particulars apply to: KOTURA, Manager,

14, Pedder Street Hongkong.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES. GOODS DELIVERED ON A FRAUDU- LENT NOTE.

A prosecution was begun, before Mr. R. E. Lipdwell, at the Magistrate's court, yesterday afternoon, which aimed at fixing the responsibility for what Mr. Tinson, who prosecuted, described as a clever fraud. One man was charged with obtaining 12 bags of dried mussels, worth \$800, by false pretences, and another was charged with "receiving." At the commencement of the proceedings, however, the charges were amended so that both were charged with obtaining and both, alternatively, with receiving.

Mr. G. G. N. Tinson (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Munster) prosecuted, and Mr. F. X. d'Almada defended one of the defendants.

Mr. Tinson explained that the first defendant was a former employee of the complainant but was discharged after China New Year because business was dull. He had worked, since then, with a firm on another floor in the same building and still took his meals with the complainant's folk. On the morning of September 15th, the first defendant visited the complainant's godown and three minutes later, an unknown individual arrived with an apparently genuine order from the office that 12 bags of mussels were to be delivered to the address of the second defendant. There they were repacked into smaller bags and some were despatched, forthwith, to a third party with whom arrangements had been made, beforehand, to sell mussels on commission. A part of the commission was found at the second defendant's private address.

The Magistrate remarked that the evidence against the first defendant did not seem very strong.

Mr. Tinson said that evidence would be called which would connect him with the second defendant.

Evidence was given by a clerk that it would be possible to abstract order forms from the place where they were kept.

An indication of "complications" in the case was given by the coolies who made the transfer of the goods from the godown; they said that neither of the defendants was the person who employed them.

The hearing was adjourned.

CHINESE WOMEN'S BUSINESS VENTURE.

AN ENTERPRISE IN SINGAPORE.

Two Chinese women, who entered upon a partnership to peddle small articles in Singapore found—as might be expected—that the business venture would not carry the overhead charges of fares to Singapore, and so on. They returned to Hongkong and, yesterday, in the Summary Court, before the Puisne Judge (Mr. J. R. Wood), one of them sued the other to compel her to pay her share of the losses, which amounted to over \$500.

In support of the claim Mr. F. X. d'Almada called evidence to show that the plaintiff pawned a diamond ring and some jewellery to raise \$500 as capital. The arrangement was to be a "fifty-fifty" one, and both women went to Singapore with a stock of jewellery, soap, toothbrushes and other miscellanea. After peddling their wares around Singapore, Ipoh, and Taiping they found, on returning to Hongkong, that their expenses had exceeded their receipts by \$520.

For the defendant, Mr. G. R. Haywood contended that the trip to Singapore was a single venture on the part of plaintiff. Mr. Haywood said the issue was whether or not it was a partnership venture and his case was that there was no agreement.

Evidence was called by both sides and documents relating to the venture were put in.

In giving judgment, his Honour said the evidence given was unsatisfactory and none of the witnesses struck him as being entirely frank. The fact that defendant accepted certain papers as being an account of the venture showed that it was a partnership. He found, as a fact, that these papers were presented by defendant to plaintiff in July last and at the same time defendant returned a quantity of jewellery and accounts generally under the partnership. He would give judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extrême Orient, in their report dated Saigon, September 26th, state:

In spite of the quietness of our market during the last fortnight, prices have remained firm with a slight upward tendency.

Java and Hongkong markets are rather weak. Regular inquiries have been received from Europe and some business has been closed for October shipment.

Arrivals of paddy are small, but stocks are fairly supplied.

The total amount of rice exported from January 1st up to August 29th, 1921, is 968,975 against 651,968 tons in 1920.

We quote to-day:—White Saigon rice, No. 2 sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong, \$5.90 per picul f.o.b. Saigon, for September/October shipment.

WORLD THEATRE.

The magnificent drama, "The Kingdom of Love," from William Fox, featuring the famous star, Jewel Carmen, now being screened at the World Theatre, is a picture of high distinction.

On Tuesday night the theatre was packed, showing the popular appreciation of this wonderful film.

The management has engaged the services of Miss Moscovina and Mr. Gordon in their latest Parisian dances. Their performances have greatly pleased the spectators.

SPORT.

TENNIS.

The following are the results in the Garrison Doubles championship, second round:—

C.S.M. Pearson and Cpl. Townsend, R.E., beat S.M. Thompson and Cpl. Savage, R.A.M.C., 6-3, 7-5.

Sgt. Wilkinson and Cpl. Rhodes, R.A.M.C., beat Gr. Dyer and Gr. Bright, I.G.A., 6-1, 8-2.

S.S.M. Stroud and Dr. Lamsley, R.A.S.C., beat S. Sgt. Hamblin and Spr. Coupland, R.E., 8-6, 8-6.

Cpl. Hayward and Spr. Newing, R.E., beat Gr. Clow and Br. Newcombe, R.G.A., 6-3, 7-5.

Bd'm. Murrant and Bd'm. Rogers, Wilt's, beat Sgt. Ricks and Sgt. Hollands, R.A.M.C., 6-1, 6-1.

Q.M.S. Foster and S. Sgt. Haynes, R.A.O.C., beat S. Sgt. Jane and Cpl. Stone, R.A.M.C., 6-0, 6-3.

Sgt. Wells and Bd'm. Teagle, Wilt's, beat A. E. Is (W.S.) Cowell and White, O.E.C., 6-3, 6-3.

Sgt. Holloway and Gr. Henwood, R.G.A., w.o. from C.S.M. Woolford and S. Sgt. Best, R.E.

The third round will be played, weather permitting, to-day, at 3 p.m.

Given fine weather, to-day and on Friday, the semi-finals and final will be played at 3 p.m. and 4.30 p.m., respectively.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. J. R. Wyldham and Officers of the Regiment, the band of the 2nd Wiltshires will play selections at the Valley from 4 p.m.

On Friday H.E. Lieut.-General Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., G.O.C., will present the trophies won in the Garrison Doubles Championship and Garrison Tennis League at the end of the tournament.

LAWN BOWLS.

SHANGHAI v. CRAIGENPOWER.

After defeating the Police Club by 18 points to 15, the Shanghai team met Craigenpower, yesterday afternoon. The game was a hotly contested one, small scores being the order of the day. Craigenpower had a couple of "threes" early in the match, but Shanghai gradually reduced this advantage and at the eighth head the score was level for the modest total of 7. For some time Shanghai was only able to maintain a short lead but gradually increased the advantage and won by 17 to 14.

The following were the teams and details of the scores:—

SHANGHAI.		CRAIGENPOWER.	
1.—Brown.		Omari.	
2.—Lenders.		Allan.	
3.—Shaw.		Bass.	
McAlister (skip)		Bradbury (skip)	

SHANGHAI.		CRAIGENPOWER.	
No.	Score.	Total.	Score.
1	1	1	—
2	—	—	3
3	—	—	8
4	1	2	—
5	—	—	7
6	3	5	—
7	1	6	—
8	1	7	—
9	2	9	—
10	1	10	—
11	—	—	8
12	—	—	9
13	—	—	10
14	—	—	10
15	—	—	11
16	2	13	—
17	2	15	—
18	2	17	—
19	—	—	11
20	—	—	12
21	—	—	14

GOLF.

CAPTAIN'S CUP COMPETITION AT FANLING.

The Captain's Cup competition, played last week-end over the old course at Fanling, was won by A. Leach with 96—11=85.

THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA. RUSSIAN RELIEF WORK.

[ROSTA NEWS AGENCY.]

Moscow, August 1st. The famine relief committees are already active in all cities and towns and villages. All classes of the population are vitally interested in the relief work. Self-denial is being shown in particular by the city workers and poorer peasants and the soldiers who are cheerfully donating rations and wages out of their meagre allowances. Numerous factories are working overtime donating articles thus produced to the bazaar fund for the starving Volga districts. The provincial artists, following the metropolitan example, are arranging numerous benefit performances and concerts, charging admittance in food products.

By the efforts of the commissariat of Labour and Central evacuation agencies, over 90,000 persons have been transferred from famine to prosperous districts during July.

The commissariat of agriculture devotes special attention to the winter sowing campaign in the Volga provinces, contemplating the sowing of approximately 3,500,000 hectares in the Volga region. The southern provinces have already completed early sowing aggregating six million hectares, thus approaching the sowing area of 1916.

A Moscow dispatch to the Rosta News Agency in the Far East says:—The State theatres devote the entire month to benefit performances for famine relief. The admission prices are as follows:—1st row—3lbs. grain seeds or flour, or 4lbs. of peas, or 16lbs. of potatoes; 2nd row—2lbs. grain seeds or flour, or 3lbs. of peas, or 12lbs. of potatoes, etc.

CANTON AND PEKING.

A CHINESE CHINA AND A JAPANESE CHINA.

[CANTON INFORMATION BUREAU.]

CANTON, September 20th. In its issue yesterday, the *Hongkong Daily Press* editorially stated that "it has yet to be discovered that any material difference exists among the various factions upon the questions affecting China which are likely to be discussed at the (Washington) Conference. It is in regard to the appointment of the delegation that the difference is revealed. All efforts to secure co-operation between the existing Government at Canton and that existing at Peking have failed, and these differences seem likely to be carried to Washington. What one Government does the other will probably do its utmost to discredit."

The Canton Information Bureau is authorised to point out:—

1.—That the difference between Canton and Peking is so material that it goes to the root of Chinese independence. The Peking Administration stands for a Japanese China, as its acts and relations with Japan conclusively demonstrate whatever its actual intentions may be; whereas President Sun's Government stands for a Chinese China.

2.—That in the light of this profound difference, the appointment of the Chinese Delegation to the Washington Conference is a vital matter if a settlement of the group of complex issues, known as the Chinese Question is not to make for the eventual Japanisation of China.

3.—That this Government cannot be charged with failing to co-operate in the appointment of an effective Chinese Delegation for the simple reason that it has not been officially approached on the subject. At the same time, it must be made clear that the root-difference between the policy of this Government and the policy of the Peking Administration regarding the independence of China, as a matter of substance and reality and not of mere form, would forbid any co-operation in the appointment of a delegation which is not under the direction and control of this Government.

[If the Peking Administration stands for a Japanese China the resolute stand the representatives of China took at the Peace Conference at Versailles against the Japanese claims is incomprehensible, and if the case which the representatives of the Peking Administration are taking to the Washington Conference does not represent a policy of strenuous resistance to the Japanisation of China what does it represent? We repeat that no difference, profound or superficial, is indicated in the published declarations of representatives of the two factions regarding the principles, which should be insisted upon at the conference as regards the maintenance of the sovereignty and integrity of China.—Ed.]

THREATENING LETTERS AT SHANGHAI.

The Commissioner of Police at Shanghai in his report for the month of August, writes:—

During recent months there has been a most remarkable and continuous diminution in the number of letters demanding, ostensibly for political purposes, more or less huge sums of money under threats of assassination. There is good ground for believing that most of the men have gone to Southern China who were responsible for the many cases of attempted extortion by means of documents sealed and signed by members of the "Iron and Blood Society," "Revolutionary Army," "New Revolutionary Society," "Out of Office Politicians," "Chung Hua Society for the propagation of justice," "Chung Hua Iron and Blood Society," "Iron and Blood Dare to Die Company," "Body which punishes traitors and protects the Constitution," "Traitor Extermination Army," Shanghai Branch of the Chinese Iron and Blood Club," "Shanghai Army of the Society for the preservation of the Constitution of China," "People's New Confederation," "Nihilist Confederation," "Revolutionary Heroic Confederation," "Society for annihilating traitors," "National Guard," "Righteous National Salvation Society," "Association for the equal division of property" and "Bombers of the Righteous Army of Kiangpeh."

RISEING RENTS.

THE CEYLON AUTHORITIES AT WORK.

Despite the many protests against the raising of house rents by landlords, the situation unfortunately remains the same, says the *Ceylon Observer*, of August 27th. The need for legislative action is constantly being mentioned. The step has to be taken by Government, but at the same time Government will have to be guided to a very great extent by the opinion of the City Corporation.

It is understood that Mr. de Glanville has already reported to Government on the matter. Government is understood to be considering it carefully, and already a copy of the Malaya House Rents Act, has been forwarded to the Colombo Municipal Council, requesting that a report on its lines on local rents be submitted to the Ceylon Government.

The control of rents in Malaya is based very much on the lines of that existing in England. At present the Council is considering the question of amending the Municipal Housing Ordinance Bill. In this connection the Municipality proposes employing the services of a lawyer, secretary, who will be required to attend to the work of drafting a new ordinance. When this has been done, it is quite probable that the Municipal authorities will draw up a scheme of rent restriction. It will, of course, have to be finally passed by the Legislative Council before being put into operation.

RUSSIA VIA SIBERIA.

ICEBREAKER TO OPEN UP NEW TRADE ROUTE.

Trade between Britain and Russia is developing, and on both sides there is a hope of a further improvement in the near future.

An attempt is to be made to open up trade with Central Siberia by the northern sea and river route, and in connection with an expedition organised by the All-Russian Co-operative Society, Ltd., London, the icebreaker *Alexandria* will sail shortly from Leth to traverse a new trade route from Great Britain by way of the Kara Sea.

Five ships, for which the ice-breaker will be used to make a way, are to make the attempt.

Two of them, the *Ashwin* and *Tintern Abbey*, have already left Liverpool; two other British ships will shortly sail from Hamburg, and the fifth, a Norwegian boat, is due to leave Gothenburg.

Altogether they will carry an aggregate cargo of 11,000 tons, valued at more than £250,000, and consisting chiefly of agricultural implements, hardware, railway materials, machinery, household supplies, blacksmiths' tools, and sporting guns, with ammunition for fur-hunters.

Hydrographic and barometric records and biological observations will be made, and cinematographers will bring back pictures of the land and life of the country.

CHINESE CONSORTIUM AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

In the House of Commons, on the 10th ult., Mr. Gershom Stewart asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether the Consortium views with sympathy their promotion of loans purely for productive purposes in China, and whether, in view of the importance of stimulating trade, it had since its establishment taken any practical steps, and, if so, what, in that direction.

Mr. Harmsworth: I am uncertain as to the precise scope of the question. The Consortium is not immediately concerned with private enterprise in China, which does not involve a foreign public issue and a Chinese Government or provincial guarantee, but it views with entire sympathy the promotion of approved productive undertakings, and if its assistance is required would, on an informed, be prepared to consider the grant of loans for such purposes. The Consortium, which a Chinese national group has been invited to join, was founded primarily for the purpose of procuring for the Chinese Government, by international co-operative action, the capital necessary for a programme of economic reconstruction and financial assistance. An offer of financial assistance has already been made to the Chinese Government, but they have not as yet intimated their desire to take advantage of this offer, and it is not the policy of the Consortium to force a loan upon China.

CHINA'S URGENT NEED OF RAILWAYS.

A correspondent recently in China, writing in *The Times Trade Supplement*, emphasises the urgent necessity of railway development. Apart from commercial, educational, and humanitarian reasons, he points out that, given an adequate railway system, China would be blessed with some semblance of law and order. The Civil War of 1916, still mouldering, would never have occurred, and the perpetually disturbed state of the provinces of Szechuen and Yunnan would have been impossible. As to what lines railway development should take, the most urgent need is the completion of the Canton-Hankow Railway. Another urgent requirement is the completion of the Hankow-Szechuen Railway, which will place an enormously wealthy province in touch with the outer world. Finally, it should be remembered that the present cost of railways in China was some £8,000 per mile, of which 40 per cent was for imported articles. This percentage has, of course, been increased enormously. Further the maintenance needs of railways in China now amount to some £500 per mile, of which a very considerable portion is for imports. It is, then, obvious that, from every motive, the rapid railway development of China is of paramount importance, if one only considers the fact that some 29,000 miles of railways are required to bring China up to Indian standards.

NEW REMUNERATION SYSTEM FOR RUSSIAN WORKERS.

[ROSTA NEWS AGENCY.]

Moscow, August 1st. By the decree of the Council of Labour and Defence, of July 20th, the Moscow National Industrial enterprises, employing one hundred thousand workers (100,000), were put on a new remuneration system to-day. The basic feature of this system consists in the State paying money and wages in kind to each factory as a collective body in accordance with its general efficiency, which remuneration is deposited into a collective wage fund distributed by a factory wage committee to the employees according to their individual efficiency, with special awards for efficient production.

SUEZ CANAL, TRAFFIC.

In a White Paper recently issued particulars are given of the shipping and tonnage passing through the Suez Canal in 1919. The total number of vessels was 3,583, with a net tonnage of 16,913,902. Of 2,063 merchant vessels comprised in the total 1,351 were British and 712 Japanese. The total receipts for the year amounted to Frs. 144,983,673. The mean duration of the passage of vessels worked out at an average, after deduction of delays caused by naval or military requirements, of 16 hours 4 minutes. Passenger to a total of 627,002 went through the canal, 311,000 outward and 316,002 homeward bound. Of the total 27,000

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AUSTRALIAN WHOLE FRUIT PRESERVES.

FIRST SHIPMENT OF

NEW SEASON JAMS

JUST ARRIVED

STRAWBERRY - - - per 12 oz. Tin 50c

APRICOT - - - " 16 oz. " 35c

PLUM - - - " " " 35c

BLACK CURRANT - - - " " " 40c

MARMALADE

per 16 oz. Tin 35c

LANE, CRAWFORD'S

MANDER BROTHERS

OLSINA

le dernier mot

WATER PAINTS

Particulars and shade books on application.

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Tel. 1741.

HONGKONG

NEW STOCK

OF

STRINGS

FOR

VIOLIN 'CELLO DOUBLE BASS

AT

ANDERSON'S

[24]

Powell

TELEPHONE 3146.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

We have received a smart selection of

AUTUMN and WINTER SUITINGS

FLANNELS, CHEVIOTS, HOMESPUNS,

SERGES etc.

These have been marked at competitive prices. There are Suits for \$55.00. Sports Coats \$27.50 which we guarantee in style and fit.

SEE WINTER

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

LADIES are notified that the Monthly Cup Qualifying Competition for the Captain's Cup will be played over Deep Water Bay Course on TUESDAY, 27th SEPTEMBER. Next month's competition will be played at Plover.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE 34th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., (top floor) by kind permission on Tuesday, 27th September, 1921, at 5.45 p.m.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG

COMPANIES (WINDING UP)

(No. 2 of 1920.)

IN THE MATTER of the Companies Ordinance 1911 to 1921

and

IN THE MATTER of the Chinese Partnership Ordinance 1911.

Re the CHAP CHEUNG SING KI (In Liquidation.)

TAKE NOTICE THAT A MEETING OF CREDITORS in the above-named matter will be held at the Office of Messrs. LINGSTON & DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings, Top Floor, on MONDAY, the 27th day of October, 1921, at Noon.

AGENDA:

1. To consider whether it is advisable to transfer to the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA, Saigon Branch, for the benefit of the parties entitled thereto, the proceeds of the cargo of the steamship "DEWANG-KE" and "CANDORPEAK" now in the hands of the Liquidator and whether application should be made to the Court accordingly.

2. To consider whether actions should be commenced against certain parties on the grounds that payment to them was in fraudulent preference and if so to authorize application to the Court accordingly.

Dated this 21st day of September, 1921.

C. BERNARD BROWN, Liquidator.

[1472]

CANNED HERRINGS

BRITISH PACKERS OF CANNED HERRINGS.

Well-known enterprising agents, preferably British, in this district on a commission basis. Applicants must state their nationality, what experience they have had in handling these products, what agencies they hold (if any), the markets covered, together with some indication of the business they are likely to influence and any evidence to prove their activity and capacity to work up a sound connection. Powerful and competitive support will be given to agents of undoubted ability. All applicants fulfilling the above requirements and supplying first class references, will receive a prompt reply. Communication in strict confidence to Box "B.S.C." c/o Street 30, Cornhill, London, England.

[1473]

SS. "ARMAND BEHIC"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE in connection with the above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables are being landed, and extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, Friday, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned. Goods remained undischarged after 27th Sept., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 30th Sept., or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on TUESDAY, the 27th Sept., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. HODENFUSE, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, September 21st, 1921. [1474]

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART

MAATSCHAPPIJ.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BELAWAN DELI PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAN CLOON."

Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by September 27th, 1921, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the September 29th, 1921, at 10 A.M., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

[1475]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 26th day of SEPTEMBER, 1921, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Shamshui in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 24 years less 3 days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No. 11. Locality: Shamshui. Boundary Measurements: 100 feet by 100 feet. Contents: 10,000 square feet. Annual Rental: \$1,000. Upset Price: \$10,000.

[1476]

G. A. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 26th day of SEPTEMBER, 1921, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Shamshui in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 24 years less 3 days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No. 12. Locality: Shamshui. Boundary Measurements: 100 feet by 100 feet. Contents: 10,000 square feet. Annual Rental: \$1,000. Upset Price: \$10,000.

[1477]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 31st OCTOBER, 1921, both days inclusive.

WARRANTS for the INTERIM DIVIDEND can be obtained at the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on and after the 11th October next.

By Order of the Board, R. M. DYER, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, September 17th, 1921. [1478]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and R.M. NAVY. Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, C.E.O.'s Room, Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church, Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories, Motor Launch "Dawnstar."

[1479]

DAIRY FARM NEWS

CHEESE

Gruyere... \$1.25 per lb.

Gooda (Full Cream)... 1.15 "

Australian Cheddar... .85 "

Picnic (own make)... .50 per jar

Condensed (own make)... .40 per pot

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO. LTD. [1480]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

No. 22, D'Aguiar Street, Telephone No. 2332.

WEEKLY AUCTIONS.

TUESDAYS: MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS: VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SATURDAYS: EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

[1481]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE Steamer "ACORA," 3,850 tons deadweight, will be sold by Auction at Port Louis, Mauritius, on 30th September, 1921.

For particulars apply to JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co., Ltd. [1456]

NOTICE.

WE have This Day REMOVED to the Second Floor of St. George's Building above Messrs. Shawan, Tomes & Co. Entrance on Chater Road.

Dated the 1st September, 1921. GEO. K. HALL, BRUTTON & CO. [1379]

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.

EFFECTIVE from the 8th September 1921, the name of the "CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED" has been changed to "CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LIMITED."

P. A. COX, General Agent. [1453]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS wishing to subscribe for HORSE RAZAR SUBSCRIPTION GRIFPINS for the 1921 Official Meeting will find lists at the Hongkong Club, Jockey Club Stables and at the Race Course.

H. BIRKETT, Clerk of the Course. [1461]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes OK, KI, LM, LN, LR, LT, LU, LW, MA, MK, A, 50.

WANTED.—By bachelor, a well-furnished ROOM in central locality, with or without board. Apply Box KA, c/o Daily Press Office. [118]

WANTED.—YOUNG LADY TYPIST seeks position; will ask for moderate salary. Reply Box MY, c/o Daily Press Office. [116]

WANTED.—FURNISHED HOUSE at Chung Chow for October. Reply stating terms, position, number of Rooms, etc. to Box MZ, c/o Daily Press Office. [117]

FOR SALE.—4 STEWART TERRACE, Peak.—Apply to H. E. POTTER, Prince's Buildings. [97]

WANTED.—Married Couple require Small FURNISHED FLAT or Apartments, Mid-level or Peak. Willing to share small house. Apply Box MI, c/o Daily Press Office. [88]

TO LET. GODOWN at Yau Ma Tei. For particulars apply to THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO. LTD. [1146]

TO LET. GODOWN at Sam Shui Po near Cosmopolitan Dock. Large open compound in front suitable for the storage of Metal, Lumber, Ore, etc. Marine Lot; approached either from land or water side. For particulars apply to W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO. [1224]

FOR SALE.

"KENNIS" THE PEAK, RURAL BUILDING LOT NO. 117, Area 12,956 Square Feet, contains:—

GROUND FLOOR—Large Drawing and Dining Rooms—Wide enclosed Verandahs.

HALL—Pantry—Store Room, etc.

FIRST FLOOR—Two large and one smaller Bedrooms—Two Dressing Rooms—Three Bath Rooms.

BASEMENT—Furnace for Heating—Servants quarters at back.

A GARDEN LOT, for a Tennis Court adjoining present small Tennis lawn at an annual payment of \$5 can be obtained.

Apply—Box 1238, Carr of Daily Press Office. [1238]

JUST RECEIVED

Fresh supply of

SUTTON'S

Tested

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

This is the year to have a good garden. Plant lots of Seeds and take care of the Garden then you will have every reason to be pleased with the result.

GRACA & CO., c/o 10, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG. P.O. Box 920. [128]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June 1921. With Index, Price \$7.50.

[1482]

INTIMATION

Guaranteed free from

Anthrax

British-made

SHAVING BRUSHES

A fine assortment

just received.

A. S. WATSON &

CO. LTD.,

(Established 1841)

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

Phone No. 18.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, Des Vaux Rd., C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 22ND, 1921.

JAPAN AND SHANTUNG.

Every effort is apparently being made to get the vexed question of the future of Shantung settled before the Conference on Pacific Questions meets at Washington in November. From a statement recently published in one of the leading Japanese papers it appeared that, in the course of an exchange of views regarding the Conference, the Japanese Government was approached by America "with the well-intentioned advice" that she should seek a settlement of the Shantung Question with China before the Conference opened, and America even intimated a willingness to offer advice to the Chinese authorities "if the Japanese authorities would inform the United States Government of the conditions on which Japan was prepared to open negotiations with the Chinese Government on the problem."

The Japanese Government accordingly gave careful consideration to the question "and at last decided to accept the American suggestion." Later reports state that an official communication was made by Japan to the Government at Peking early this month. This document, we believe, has not yet been officially published but the Japanese Press gives what is said to be the purport of the offer to China which it embodies. It is described as "the first formal offer made to China" to recognize Chinese sovereignty and administration over the entire area, and to abandon all suggestions regarding the creation of either a Japanese or an international settlement at Tsingtao. China has hitherto firmly objected to recognize the transfer of the territory to Japan by the Treaty of Versailles, and with equal firmness has objected to negotiate with Japan for a retrocession of the territory, negotiation being understood to imply certain reservations and conditions which China was

not prepared to discuss or entertain. The latest offer, if we may accept the unofficial newspaper reports as accurate, represents a substantial advance towards China's point of view, but it still embodies one or two proposals at which China is likely to frown—such, for example, as a proposal that the Shantung railway and its associated enterprises shall become joint Sino-Japanese undertakings, and that, for the training of the Chinese force which will guard the line, Japanese instructors shall be employed. There is a further condition, to which little objection can be taken, that China shall recognize all the legitimately acquired rights in Shantung by Japanese citizens. The offer does not represent the clear, unfettered transfer that the Chinese authorities have been demanding, and from the point of view of America and other foreign Powers the conditions in respect of the railway and its associated undertakings and also in regard to the engagement of Japanese instructors to train the railway guard are not such as are compatible with the pledges of an "open door." So far as there is any news on the subject from Peking it does not indicate any readiness on the part of the Cabinet to accept the offer, though some members take the view that the offer will immeasurably strengthen Japan's position in the Conference on the subject and that it would be unwise on China's part not to negotiate. But the majority of the Cabinet are represented as fearing country-wide opposition to any negotiations, and their suggestion is that before the Cabinet comes to a decision all documents should be published to the nation and the Cabinet should be guided by the *vox populi*. If China were a united country, and if any member of the Cabinet were bold enough openly to advocate negotiations on such a basis as Japan's amended offer affords, the proposal to submit the matter to the judgment of the people might have something to recommend it, but merely to publish the offer in the Press and wait to see how "the country" takes it seems to us a ludicrous exhibition of the bankruptcy of statesmanship in China.

A United States army transport—the *Crook*—arrived in the harbour, yesterday, with ex-enemy prisoners-of-war en route from Vladivostok to Trieste and Hamburg.

Mr. G. G. S. Forsyth, agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Bangkok, has been elected Chairman of the local Scots at the annual meeting of the Bangkok St. Andrew's Society.

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Mr. G. G. S. Fors

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW YORK SENSATION.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTION.

New York, September 21st.

The latest example of graft to come to light concerns the Police Commissioner Mr. Enright, who admitted to a committee investigating the New York municipal administration that he benefited to the extent of twelve thousand dollars from a Stock Exchange transaction carried out by a financier Mr. Allan Ryan, whom he appointed as Deputy Police Commissioner.

RIOT IN VIENNA.

CROWD STORMS BOURSE.

VIENNA, September 21st.

Indignant at the recent excessive speculation in exchange, a big crowd attempted to storm the Bourse. Several brokers were maltreated, and Bank windows were smashed.

The ex-State Secretary declares that incessant printing of new bank notes accounted for speculation.

It is stated that the Austro-Hungarian Bank is issuing over two milliard-crowns new notes weekly, while the national deficit is well over a hundred milliard crowns.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

PREMIER AND LORD CURZON UNABLE TO ATTEND.

LONDON, September 21st.

It is now officially stated that neither Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon will attend the Washington Conference in consequence of the urgency of the domestic problems.

Mr. Bonar Law will probably be one of Great Britain's representatives, while the others freely mentioned are Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, Sir L. Worthington-Evans, Lord Lee and Sir William Tyrrell.

WASHINGTON'S TENTATIVE AGENDA.

WASHINGTON, September 21st.

The Government's tentative agenda for the Disarmament Conference has been transmitted to the participants in the conference, who have been informed that the agenda, essentially, contains only suggestions and is subject to amendments and additions.

The agenda contains the following:—
Armaments.—First, limitation of naval armaments—the basis of limitation and the fulfilment of conditions; secondly, rules for the control of the new agencies in warfare; and, thirdly, limitation of land armaments.

Pacific and Far Eastern Questions.—Firstly, questions relating to China—the principles applicable; secondly, application to:—(a) territorial integrity, (b) administrative integrity, (c) open floor equality of administrative and industrial opportunity, (d) concessions, monopolies and other economic privileges, (e) development of railways, (f) preferential railroad rates, and (g) status of existing commitments—questions relating to Siberia and similar questions relating to China; and, thirdly, mandate islands.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH DELEGATION QUESTION.

LONDON, September 20th.

Router learns that nothing is known in London of any invitations being issued to British delegates for the Washington conference, and nothing has been arranged.

The latest Note from Washington has not advanced matters, as no particulars are furnished regarding the basis or nature of the discussions. No action has been taken on it, nor is any considered probable.

QUEENSLAND COLLIERY DISASTER.

UNRECOGNISED BODIES RECOVERED.

BRISBANE, September 20th.

Hope has been abandoned of rescuing the entombed miners at Mount Mulligan colliery. Rescue work was hampered by bad gases. Hitherto twelve recognizable bodies have been recovered.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH TRADE.

FAVOURABLE BALANCE FOR 8 MONTHS.

PARIS, September 21st.

It is officially stated that the imports in France in the first eight months of 1921 amounted to 13,607,000,000 francs, as compared with 34,342,000 francs in the corresponding period of 1920. The exports in the same period amounted to 14,058,000,000 francs, as compared with 17,234,000,000 francs.

GORDON BENNETT CUP RACE.

SWISS BALLOONIST'S FEAT.

LONDON, September 21st.

A Swiss balloonist Armbruster, who travelled from Brussels to Lambay Island, near Dublin, 470 miles, has won the Gordon Bennett Cup Race, in which all the fourteen starters have now been safely accounted for.

THE ARGENTINE RENT PROBLEM.

BUENOS AIRES, September 21st.

A law has been promulgated restoring rents to the 1919 level.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LITHUANIA AS MEMBER.

GENEVA, September 21st.

All the judges elected to sit in the Court of International Justice have intimated their acceptance. The Committee of the League has recommended the admission of Lithuania to membership.

EARLIER CABLES.

AMENDMENT TO COVENANT.

GENEVA, September 20th.

Commission III, of the Assembly of the League of Nations, dealing with legal questions, has decided to adopt and submit to the Assembly an amendment to Art. XII of the Covenant, providing for the use of the economic weapon against Covenant-breaking States, the purpose of the amendment being to create an international blockade.

The Commission decided to adopt a proposal submitted by M. Poulet (Belgium) in the form of an amendment to the Covenant "that if it appears desirable to certain States to defer totally or partially the application of the economic sanctions provided by Art. XVII, that should be done only in the interests of the integral application of the sanctions or to minimise disadvantages occasioned by these measures in certain States."

The Commission, however, decided to submit M. Poulet's resolution to a drafting committee composed of M. Poulet, M. Schanzer, M. Reynald, M. Fisher, and Lord Robert Cecil. Mr. Fisher was of the opinion that the constitution of a commission to consider laws relating to naval blockades is at present inappropriate, and the Commission resolved to eliminate the passage relating to it from the report.

MILITARY SERVICE IN HOLLAND.

PROTEST AGAINST IMPRISONMENT OF OBJECTOR.

THE HAGUE, September 20th.

On the occasion of the opening of Parliament demonstrations occurred with the object of securing the release of a man named Groenendaal imprisoned for refusing military service. The police arrested several persons who were attempting to approach the royal carriage. Anti-militarist shouts were raised in the Parliament Hall, momentarily drowning the reading of the speech from the Throne. Order was eventually restored.

HOLLAND'S BUDGET.

MEASURES FOR MEETING DEFICIT.

THE HAGUE, September 20th.

The Budget for 1922 estimates a deficit of forty-eight millions, which the Government proposes to meet by temporarily abolishing the amortisation services in respect of certain loans, and by modifications of the property and stamp taxes. The Government has decided to club legislation involving additional expenditure and to introduce economy into public administration.

THE SILESIAN PROBLEM.

PROSPECTS OF SETTLEMENT.

GENEVA, September 20th.

A personality in close touch with the League of Nations states that enquiries and debates respecting the Upper Silesian problem are being pushed forward actively.

A satisfactory settlement is expected towards the middle of October.—Havas.

FRENCH TEXTILE DISPUTE.

M. BRIAND'S EFFORTS.

PARIS, September 20th.

The manufacturers and workmen delegation had each a private interview with the French Premier, who has taken in hand personally the settlement of the textile industry dispute, the solution of which appears to be nearer.—Havas.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DISMANTLING OF CHINESE COM- POUND IN FRANCE.

CHALONS, September 20th.

The Chinese cantonment at Pont Jeanne Rose is soon to be broken up, all foreign workers to be disbanded and repatriated, their contracts having expired.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

STRONG BRITISH PROTEST AGAINST BREACH OF FAITH.

LONDON, September 20th.

Whilst since the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian trade agreement the British Government has loyally kept its pledge to abstain from offensive action, against the Russian Soviet Government, the latter immediately after the signature of the treaty began an intensified campaign of "falsehood and hostility to Great Britain" throughout Central Asia and Afghanistan. The British Government, possessing convincing proofs of such campaign, and are resolved not to tolerate it further, and have consequently despatched to Moscow a strong Note drawing attention to the serious breaches of faith and demanding an explanation.

Great Britain's Note to Russia is packed with specific instances of the Soviet's violation of the trade agreement in India, Persia, Turkestan, Angora, and Afghanistan, with the avowed object of creating dissension in British colonies and in India, and directs attention to the continued activity at Tashkent, where there is a propaganda school still training and supplying money to Indians.

The Note dwells especially on the Russo-Afghan treaty, which a Soviet official declared was an instrument to guarantee friendly relations with a State whose territory was an important channel whereby the Communist International maintains direct contact with India. The Note attaches significance to the fact that the treaty involves Russia in the payment of a large subsidy to Afghanistan for the establishment of the so-called Consular Districts, where no economic reasons justify opening Consulates.

FAMINE-STRIKEN RUSSIA.

AMERICAN PHILANTHROPY.

RIGA, September 20th.

The first trains bringing children from Samara and from Saratov have arrived at Moscow, White Russia. According to a Moscow wireless message, three steamers are ready to leave Petrograd for Europe with cargoes of asbestos and timber.

The Soviet Press states that Mr. Gilman, representative of the United States Tailors' Union, has arrived at Moscow with half a million dollars collected in America for starving Russia.

PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS.

RIGA, September 20th.

The Russian famine is aggravated by immense clouds of locusts in the Orenburg district, which are rapidly moving and devouring vegetables. The children's homes at Orenburg are overcrowded with waifs abandoned by despairing parents, while 17,000 inhabitants of Samara have evacuated that place for a more fertile district. Disaster overtook a steamer bound for Archangel, the entire cargo of grain being lost in the Kara Sea. The only bright spot is the arrival at Petrograd of the first German relief steamer with a cargo of medical supplies.

POPE SUBSCRIBES 1,000,000 LIRE.

GENEVA, September 20th.

The Pope has subscribed 1,000,000 lire to the International Red Cross organisation for famine relief in Russia.

REFUGEES' MISUNDERSTANDING.

PARIS, September 20th.

A message from Ajaccio states that the steamer *Burgmeister von Albe* has sailed for Constantinople. The French Foreign Minister states that the idea that the vessel was sailing to Odessa was due to a misunderstanding. The French Government will never force Russian refugees to return to the Soviet country.

THE VILNA PROBLEM.

POLISH-LITHUANIAN UNDER- STANDING.

GENEVA, September 20th.

M. Hyman's painstaking efforts to solve the very thorny problem of Vilna were rewarded when the Council of the League of Nations, presided over by Dr. Wellington Koo, unanimously approved the revised settlement of the Polish-Lithuanian dispute, which will now be submitted to the Assembly. The settlement provides for the creation of an autonomous canton at Vilna, where the Polish element is strongest, within the Lithuanian State, also a Polish-Lithuanian defensive military agreement. When the Polish and Lithuanian Governments have ratified the settlement, it will be submitted for the approval of the representatives of the population of Vilna.

MEXICAN OUTRAGE.

AMERICAN SHOT DEAD.

WASHINGTON, September 20th.

The American Consul at Tampico reports that Carl Tabb, an American employee of the Mexican Petroleum Co., was shot dead by Mexicans.

It is the Foreign Office that, first of all, dictates where a potential enemy is likely to be.—Colonel Burgoyne.

"THE TRAGEDY OF LORD KITCHENER."

"A FAILURE" IN WAR OFFICE ADMINISTRATION.

The "Tragedy of Lord Kitchener" is the title of a book by Lord Esher, who is careful to explain that it is not meant to recall the tragic death of the great soldier-administrator in the stormy Orkney sea. The purpose of Lord Esher's volume, says a reviewer, is to demonstrate that Lord Kitchener was a failure in his administration of the War Office from August, 1914, until his death in June, 1916, and that Lord Kitchener himself realised this terrible fact. This, in brief, is what the book conveys. Lord Esher declares that, in the midst of the greatest task of his life, and while at the summit of a career of fame and success, Lord Kitchener "suddenly became aware that the golden bowl was broken."

The rush which had sprung up so miraculously in the sands of the desert could not grow in the London clay. To the poet's vision the tragedy of Hamlet lay in the hero's consciousness of his own irresolution, and not in the holocaust of death amid which the play ends. Lord Kitchener's tragedy was not dissimilar, inasmuch as he realised that the qualities of mind and character which had served him well through life were, under the new conditions, out of place.

This extract from Lord Esher's study of Kitchener's work and character during the twenty-two months he was Minister for War is sufficient to show that, in the writer's opinion, Lord Kitchener failed in the great task he had undertaken and fully realised the extent of the disaster which had overtaken him. This is what Lord Esher seeks to prove in the volume of two hundred odd pages that he has written. Whether history will accept this contention alone can reveal. To his contemporaries, with the possible exception of some of his colleagues in Mr. Asquith's overworked Cabinet and perhaps a few soldiers with whom he came into conflict, Lord Kitchener, while he lived, was the greatest outstanding and commanding figure of the war. We know from Sir George Arthur's biography that there were men in the Cabinet in 1915 and 1916 who longed to be rid of Kitchener. His mentality and the circumstances of his career in Egypt unfitted him for the task which membership of the Cabinet entailed. He had been too long in a position of supremacy and autocracy, where his word was law, to be able to work under conditions where he had to defend his proposals and co-ordinate them in conjunction with the opinions, and even the prejudices, of other men.

Lord Kitchener had not a gift for discussion. He was either too silent, or, when strongly moved, was so voluble as to be incoherent, and often indignant. He was entirely out of place among the lawyers and dilettantes who formed so large a part of the Asquith Government. Lord Esher gives a painful picture of him struggling like a lion and bewildered giant amid unfamiliar surroundings, and against intangible, but powerful, forces which he could not effectively combat because he could not understand them. Some of his colleagues in the Cabinet both disliked and feared him. Attempts were made to render his position so uncomfortable that he would be forced to resign. When these failed he was sent on a mission to the Mediterranean and the Near East, from which he was hoped he would never return. In Paris, while on his way to Gallipoli, Lord Kitchener said bitterly: "Asquith is my only friend."

When he returned unexpectedly from the Near East in November, 1915, he was shorn of some of his power at the War Office, and colleagues were forced upon him whom he did not desire. "They want to use my name and deprive me of authority," he complained to an intimate friend, when administrative changes were made at the War Office which lessened his personal control of affairs. But Kitchener felt that he owed a duty to his Sovereign and to the country, and he remained at the post he had undertaken. Perhaps the greatest disappointment his enemies met with was when Sir William Robertson was appointed Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

The wish in certain quarters to be rid of Lord K., writes Viscount Esher, "had not diminished, but it was hoped that Sir William Robertson would bell the cat." This hope was not realised. The new Chief of the Imperial General Staff was too big and too honest a man to play the game of the politicians, whose object in pressing for his appointment Sir William discerned very clearly. He recognised that the nation owed more to Kitchener than to any living man for what had so far been done in the war. On February 4th, 1916, Sir William Robertson wrote:—

"Where would we be without the New Army? He was not well served. If they want to be rid of him, why not move him? I imagine they dare not. Apparently I have been a disappointment in not knocking him down. But it is no part of a C.I.G.S.'s duty to intrigue against his S. of S. (Secretary of State). At any rate I won't. He has been all that could be desired so far as I am concerned."

Lord Esher makes it clear that the appointment of Lord Kitchener, as Minister for War, was due to the initiative of Lord Balfour, then Lord Chancellor, and that decision was made before any suggestion with regard to it appeared in the Press. The announcement that Lord Kitchener was to take control of the War Office caused a sigh of relief to be breathed by the whole country. It was felt that here, at all events, the right man was in the right place.

"Lost confidence." "The truth is," writes Lord Esher, "that Lord K., as he was now called, was no longer of K. of K. of the Sudan and South Africa, and he only as yet was aware of the tragic fact. Self-reliant, self-acting, hatred of the written word, dislike of functions, the habit of verbal orders, were still part of his being, but they were only the ghosts of their old selves. The armour of his soul had rusted; he had noted, if others had not, the corroding traces of the passing years. He glanced round the War Office for help, but could find none. Whitehall had been swept clean of soldiers of experience and talent... and with the exception of Sir John Cowans, the Q.M.G., he found only aged and tired men who trembled before him and his reputation. He had no knowledge of the organisation of the Army or the methods of Parliamentary control, and all that these things mean in the administration of a public office. In this novel sphere he was baffled, and lost confidence in himself. The governing forces of the situation overwhelmed him, but only his intimate friends guessed what was happening. It is true he played his part with unflinching courage. Even when his conclusions were arrived at upon insufficient data, his instincts, bred of a desert life, were surer than those of his colleagues. At moments his vision could still penetrate far, and his famous dictum on the duration of the war was a case in point.

"Just as Lord K. saw things in a truer light from afar off, so his was a figure that loomed larger and in truer perspective at a distance. For this reason his character and aptitude were more accurately judged by the masses of the people than by his colleagues in the Cabinet. The sharp legal and political minds of his contemporaries were repelled by his methods, which were foreign to theirs. Broad-spread are the infirmities of human reason, and no politician makes allowance for faults which do not happen to be his own. An artist soaring after character in his subject... a painter wishing to focus the greater and lesser personalities of the war during the first eighteen months, in true perspective and with dramatic force, could not do otherwise than place the figure of Lord Kitchener in the centre and foreground of his canvas."

"Yet," Lord Esher says, "one walked away from K.'s room feeling that although our system of conducting a great war was misguided, and he knew it, he was no longer the K. of K. qualified to find a remedy. Had he been able to divest himself of twenty years the control and course of the war would have been different."

With regard to Lord Kitchener's conception of the true strategy of the war, Lord Esher states that he looked with stern dissatisfaction on limiting its possibilities to the Western front. This was why he hesitated to send to France every available man and gun, as he was constantly urged to do by the British commanders there and by the French Government.

"Left to himself, he would have selected, as all his friends knew, some point in the Near East, and would have launched in attack with every man and gun and shell which could have been begged, borrowed, or stolen from the Western front. He could take great risks, but only when he could take time. Such a risk, after adequate preparation, was the role to which in his mind he had destined the New Armies. But his hand was forced, and the tragic glories of Gallipoli, followed by the collapse of Russia, left the Allies on a 'battleground' except the Western front upon which there was 'any chance of decisive victory.'"

TRUE STRATEGY OF VICTORY.

But, it may be pointed out, the final collapse in the West only came after Allenby had crushed the Turks in Asia Minor and the successful campaign in the Balkans had smashed Bulgaria across the Danube. Perhaps the historian of the future, when the whole of the facts are before him, will be able to prove that Lord Kitchener's plan of holding the enemy in France and striking a crushing blow against his flank from the South-east was the true strategy of victory had he been able to impose it upon his own and the Allied Governments.

"OFTEN MALLEABLE."

Lord Esher concludes his important book by a brief summary of Lord Kitchener's character:—

Great man as he was, but not cast in the greatest mould. He was not, like Napoleon, or Cromwell, or William of Orange, always true to type. Reckoned to be firm and resolute, and strong, he was certainly at times all three, but during the last years of his life he was also often malleable and irresolute. Of his religion, if he had one, nothing was known, although his biographer (Sir George Arthur) has claimed for him a place on the side of the angels; but others who knew him well have said his innermost thoughts were as free as Huxley's. Persistently he cared for things—objects, as the French call them—and this form of self-indulgence is perhaps rarely combined with love for human beings. He loved Broom's (his home in Kent), which was the work of his hands. He cared nothing for decorations except so far as they would adorn Broom's. Once he said, "Tell your French friends not to give me the Legion of Honour, which I am told they intend to do; but persuade them to send me two pieces of Gobelin's tapestry out of the Garde Meuble." On another occasion he told a friend who had offered him some books for the Broom's library, "Give me old bindings; the books don't matter."

THE FINAL TRAGEDY.

There is a brief account of the final tragedy off the coast of the Orkneys which in view of some recent publications may be quoted:—

The idea that the Hampshire was destroyed by submarine attack or by a mine specially laid for the purpose has been finally rejected. That Lord Kitchener met his death at the hands of the enemy never has been and never can be disputed; but it was the good fortune of the Germans rather than the skill which relieved them from the weight of his determined enmity and deprived England of her foremost champion.

EL-TOUR-MIROVA-PODOLSKY CONCERT.

Interest in last night's successful concert centred in Miss Vera Mirova's interpretation of a Japanese Dance, "Haru-same"—Spring Rain—and a delightful audience expressed in no uncertain manner its appreciation of the artist's efforts. Garbed Japanese fashion—in itself an artistic success—and aided by a Japanese lady, who supplied the accompanying on a *Samisen* and by luscious vocal effort, Miss Mirova brought Japan vividly to memory. Nothing was lacking: no detail was missing, and even to the click of the fan, the portrayal was perfect. A furor of applause greeted the artist at the close. Miss Mirova also danced to Chopin's Valse and Schubert's Marche, and gave artistic interpretations.

Miss Anna El-Tour repeated her previous success in a cycle of songs by Mozart, Purcell, Liszt, Debussy and others, and was deservedly recalled. Her encores included "Annie Laurie," very feelingly rendered.

Mr. Leo Podolsky played "Toccata and Fugue," and amongst others a "Legend" by Kortechnareff, an effective tone poem. In response to demands Mr. Podolsky gave Sinding's "March Grottesque."

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FELLOW PASSENGERS ON AN
OCEAN LINER.

[BY C. FOX SMITH IN THE "DAILY
CHRONICLE."]

There are, perhaps, no conditions more favourable for observing the foibles and peculiarities of one's fellow humans than those afforded by an ocean voyage; and that for reasons which are, on a brief consideration, obvious enough.

Where else, for example, would you be able to find some hundreds of persons cut off altogether from their own callings, their own surroundings, their own material advantages or disadvantages? At home these people may live in large houses or small, keep a domestic or none, dine off china or earthenware, live in leisured ease or at daily grips with poverty. But once afloat, every tub must stand upon its own bottom, and the veriest charlatan, the uttermost social bluffer, may shine superior to the genuine article who doesn't know or care how to put his wares into his shop window.

THE POPULAR PARSON.

Take the parsons, for instance. A few years ago the captain of a popular Atlantic liner invited a reverend gentleman to take the Sunday service in the saloon. That clergyman was a tremendous success. The passengers raved about him, his charm, his refinement, his exquisite elocution. And they never knew, most of them, that the reverend gentleman was a wolf in sheep's clothing.

But the parson read the service in that ship ever after, though there might be a regular May meeting of clerics on board, and very well he read it, too, as I remember hearing him in dense, foggy weather somewhere near Cape Race, with the melancholy note of the ship's siren punctuating his neat periods.

The great note of a shipboard gathering is freedom. Everybody feels free in some way or other—whether, like the gentleman in Sir Harry Lauder's song, "ye're awa' back fra anybody ye owe any money to," or grass widows and widowers, posing as the real thing.

SHIP-BOARD ROMANCES.

The nobodies can pretend to be somebodies without fear of being found out; the somebodies shed the burden of their gravitas. The failures can enjoy a make-believe success; the married and engaged people pass for single ones, with disastrous results sometimes to hearts male and female.

Sometimes, it is true, there are such things as real romances on board ship; but as a matter of cold truth they are few and far between, and as a general thing flirtations afloat are fortunately not over serious to the parties concerned, however entertaining to the lookers-on at the game.

Of course, there are a few outstanding types peculiar to the circumstances. There is the very nautical person, for example, who wears an old saltish expression for the benefit of his fellow passengers, uses technical terms (usually wrong), criticises the navigation of the ship, and sometimes, be it added, affords a good deal of malicious pleasure by slowly turning pale-green at meals. This type generally affects a yachting costume and a crablike gait which it imagines to be a nautical roll.

LIFE'S UNANSWERED QUESTIONS.

Then there is the Fair Young Thing who reclines in a deck-chair with an entourage of vacuous swains about her. There is the Jolly Girl who strikes up half-a-dozen jolly friendships with as many jolly young men, who are probably secretly thinking her a horrible bore, and yearning for the smoke-room. There is the Life and Soul of the Party, who gets up sports and concerts, and when he cannot do that collects little bunches of the unwary and makes them play shuffle-board.

There is the Physical Jerk maniac, who tries to make everyone keep fit by performing froglike antics on the upper deck on the wrong side of their breakfast. There is the husband-hunter. There is the person with a grouch. And there are always a few of those human enigmas who keep you guessing the whole time, who seem like living chapters from some never-to-be-finished romance... destined to recur to memory in days to come, be wondered over, puzzled over, and still remain among life's unanswered questions.

DANISH MARRIAGE LAWS.

MAIN FEATURES OF NEW BILL.

In an interview with the *Social Democrat*, the Danish Minister of Justice (M. Rytter) has broadly outlined a Marriage Law Amendment Bill which he proposes to introduce next session. The main features seem to be freedom of choice as to whether the marriage ceremony shall be civil or ecclesiastical, against the present regulation, which only allows a civil ceremony when one of the parties is not attached to the Danish Church, or when they belong to different denominations. Parties seeking divorce will be allowed to choose whether the divorce shall be by the law courts or, as at present, by the Minister of Justice. At present immediate divorce can be granted on the grounds of dishonourable action or unfaithfulness, and in the latter case permission to remarry immediately may be granted provided marriage is not with the co-respondent in the case. Divorces on the ground of temperamental differences will be continued, and the period to elapse before re-marriage will be reduced from three years to eighteen months. Both parties must provide medical certificates as to venereal diseases, epilepsy, and certain other complaints. Certain alterations are proposed as to the degrees of consanguinity within which marriage may take place. For instance, the young widow of an aged husband will be permitted to contract marriage with her deceased husband's son, while the anomaly will be removed which exists under the present law that while a woman can marry her deceased sister's husband or the divorced husband of her sister, a man cannot marry his deceased brother's wife or the divorced wife of his brother, and under the new law the same permission will apply to both sexes—*Exchange Telegraph Company.*



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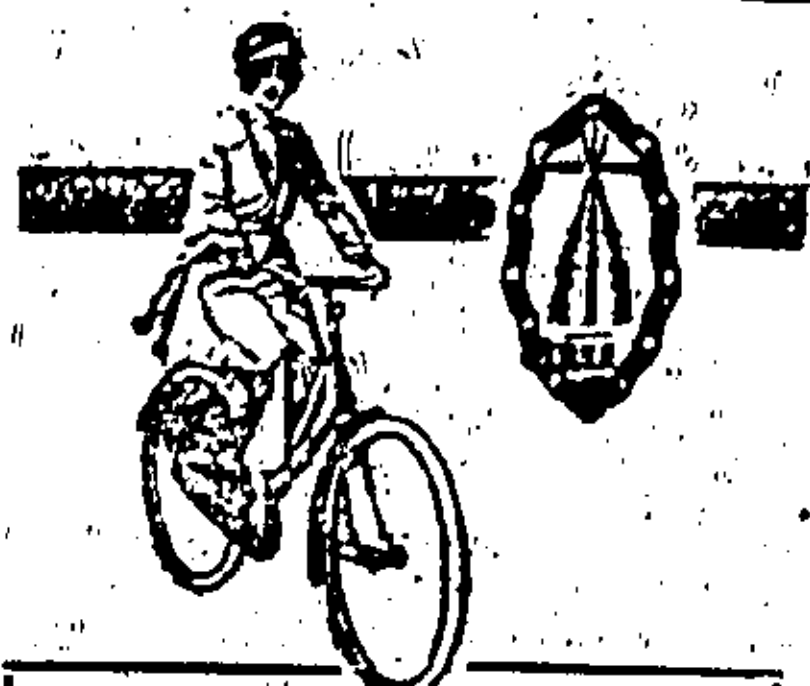
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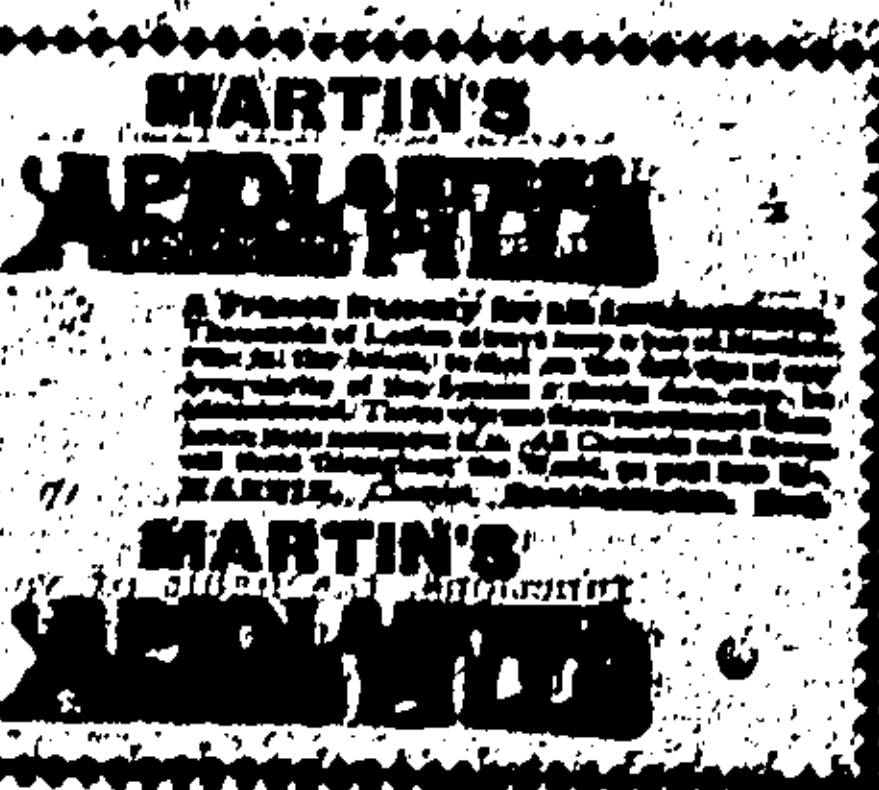


LOOK FOR THE FAMOUS
B.S.A. TRADE MARK. IT
APPEARS ON ALL GENUINE

**B.S.A.
BICYCLES**

Manufactured by
B.S.A. CYCLES LTD.,
Framp: The Birmingham Small Arms Co. Ltd.,
BIRMINGHAM - ENGLAND.
Makers of the famous
B.S.A. Motor Bicycles
FOR SOLO & SIDE CAR.

115



SANITARY WASHABLE HALL'S DISTEMPER

THE KING OF WATER PAINTS.

The scientific ideal of a wall covering is one that is not only beautiful, but easy to keep clean, germ proof, absolutely fast in colour, and when applied a thorough disinfectant. No wall covering conforms so closely to these requirements as Hall's Sanitary Washable Distemper, which has the important advantages of being most economical and durable.

Hall's Distemper is applied with a whitewash brush, saving much in the cost of labour. It is safe, kills microbes and vermin, and disinfects.

It is made in a wide range of 70 colours, including rich dark as well as light tints. The colours never fade, enabling furniture and pictures to be moved about a room without showing discoloured walls.

Hall's Distemper decoration may be washed by lightly sponging down with clean tepid water. It remains clean, sweet and fresh for years.

Send card and full particulars post free on application to—

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

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DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON
for NEW YORK & BOSTON

s.s. "KENDAL CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 2nd Oct.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT,
BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port
on through Bills of Lading.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO

s.s. "PERSEA" ... sailing 2nd half of October.

FOR SHANGHAI

s.s. "PERSIA" ... sailing on or about 10th October.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Sailing from Colombo to South African Ports:—

s.s. "UMVOLOSI" ... sailing on or about 30th Sept. from Colombo

s.s. "UMONA" ... sailing the beginning of Sept.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS from CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:—

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Agents.

N. Y. K.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

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Japan ports

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

KASHIMA MARU ... Thursday, 29th Sept., at 11 a.m.

SUWA MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Saturday, 29th Oct., at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Saturday, 19th Nov., at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU (calling Manila) ... Saturday, 3rd Dec. at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTIWERP via Singapore, Penang

Colombo, Suez and Port Said

INABA MARU ... Friday, 30th Sept. at 11 a.m.

KAMO MARU ... Friday, 14th Oct. at 11 a.m.

IYO MARU ... Friday, 29th Oct. at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, via LONDON & ROTTERDAM

MITO MARU ... Middle of October.

MATSUYE MARU ... End of November.

LIVERPOOL & GLASGOW via MARSEILLES.

LISBON MARU ... Monday, 3rd Oct.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 18th Oct. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK, via PANAMA & CUBAN PORTS

DAKAR MARU ... Thursday, 22nd Sept. at 2 p.m.

DURBAN MARU ... Thursday, 30th Oct.

NEW YORK via SUEZ.

RANGON MARU ... End of Oct.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via CAPE.

KAWACHI MARU ... Middle of November.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

TATSUNO MARU ... Monday, 28th Sept.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

NAGANO MARU ... Monday, 28th Sept.

BENTEN MARU ... Sunday, 9th Oct.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU ... Friday, 14th Oct. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

MATSUYE MARU ... Saturday, 24th Sept.

WAKABA MARU ... Saturday, 24th Sept.

SANTUKI MARU ... Sunday, 25th Sept.

ATSUTA MARU ... Tuesday, 27th Sept. at 11 a.m.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Tuesday, 11th Oct.

For further information apply to:— **NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

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¥8—10 in country districts.

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Ohseiji (Nikko) ... Kyoto ... Nagasaki ... Shinjuku ...

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Kamakura ... Matsumoto ... Nara Hotel ... Tokyo ...

Kashima ... Park Hotel ... Nikko ... Imperial Hotel ...

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ASIATIC EXPEDITION.SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION IN
CHINA.

PARTY'S RETURN FROM FIRST TRIP.

[CHUNG KUN NEWS AGENCY.]

PEKING, August 18th.

The Asiatic Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History, of which Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews is the leader and organizer, has just returned from its first trip of scientific investigation, having spent the last twenty-one days in the vicinity of the Eastern Tombs and bringing back with them great numbers of fish and frogs and lizards and other reptiles, mammals of various varieties; and numerous other specimens that will be of the greatest value in the study of the hitherto almost unknown fauna of North China. The work of repacking the specimens is now being done, and they will be shipped at once to New York where they will be examined and classified in the laboratories of the American Museum of Natural History. Mr. Andrews is now especially busy getting ready the new headquarters of the Expedition in the house that used to be occupied by Dr. Morrison and where will be the laboratories, the reception rooms, the offices, and living quarters of the organization; he is also preparing himself and other members of his party to start out on new trips of investigation. Dr. Walter Granger, the famous paleontologist, leaving on Monday for Szechuan, Mr. Clifford Pope leaving in a short time for the Yangtze Valley, and Mr. Andrews himself leaving for Shensi where he will stay until he has shot and brought out with him the rare animal known as the Takin, a species of bull that has been shot by only seven or eight men.

In spite of bad weather the trip to the Eastern Tombs was successful in the results brought back. The primary cause of the trip was the desire to study the fauna of North China as it is still to be found in the woodlands of the Ming Tombs. These woods, which are the property of the old Manchu House, are being ruthlessly cut away, and Mr. Andrews said that where two years ago there were fine old forests, now these had been cut away and corn was growing in their place. It was, therefore, as a last stronghold for certain fauna, that would vanish when the last was gone, that the Eastern Tombs held so much interest for the scientist, and the party brought back a great quantity of specimens; frogs and lizards; many kind of snakes, with one in particular the King Snake, that was killed in the act of swallowing a poisonous viper; small mammals; turtles; fish; and other local fauna, collected by the villagers under the stimulus of small rewards offered by the scientists. The expedition as a whole, however, was "a washout," Mr. Andrews said, for out of twenty-one days that the trip lasted, fifteen were marked by downpours of rain.

There is a certain poetic and satisfactory sequence in having as the home of the expedition that is to open the continent of Asia to the investigations and studies of the scientists the house of Dr. George Morrison, whose life was so wrapped up in China, who had in that same house the most famous library on things Chinese that has ever been collected, and whose name of all those foreigners who have come to China is probably the most famous. Mr. Andrews is now engaged in the work of fitting up his laboratories and workshops; the whole section to the west is devoted to these things, the house being planned with a central and two wings sections. To the north will be the laboratories themselves, three large rooms, the centre one being for the reptiles, the mammals, and the paleontology work; the two wings being for the various activities connected with the art of motion picture making. This latter branch will be highly developed and will be less for scientific purposes than for the bringing before the popular world in some more real and tangible form than books the life and customs and scenery and people of all the places that the expedition will touch in its five years of work.

The house, which is one of the largest and most beautiful in Peking, is full of fine carving, especially in the main reception room where there are two famous wooden screens, carved with the bamboo design, a great beauty. This room is going to be furnished under the direction of Mrs. Heyward Cutting, who at one time was connected with a large interior decorating firm in New York and who took great interest in the problem when she was passing through China. This room will be used as the place where the state ceremonies are to be held such as the receiving of the President and Premiers and other dignitaries that must be entertained by the expedition from time to time; there will be also the living quarters of the party when they are in Peking, which, however, will be for brief periods only, for the field trips will take a great part of the time, and as Mr. Andrews pointed out, when they actually got started for Tibet they would be gone for two years. There are also store rooms for the equipment of the expeditions, many tons having been brought out from America, as well as stables and a garage for the beasts of burden.

On Monday, August 22nd, Dr. Walter Granger, the paleontologist, who has done wonderful work in America and Africa, and whose great fame rests on his work on the evolution of the horse; is leaving for Szechuan for some months' investigation in the fossils of that region. He will be accompanied only by his interpreter, a Chinese, but will have a large corps of natives to help him and for him to train. It is the policy of the Expedition to send with every man a complete working party, that will enable him to deal with any situation

(Continued at top of next column.)

ECZEMA IN RASH ON CHILD'S HEAD

Hair Fell Out. Could Not Get Any Rest With Her. Cuticura Heals.

"My little daughter began to get eczema at the roots of her hair. It came out in a red rash first, and then formed scales that were very irritating, and her hair fell out and she had a small spot that was constantly burning, and we could not get any sleep nights with her. I decided to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I found a great improvement and now she is completely healed after using them for four weeks." (Signed) Mrs. M. Anderson, 71, Office Row, Littleburn, N. Durham, Eng.

Cuticura Soap to cleanse, Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal.

Small Box, Ointment 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Sold Everywhere. For full particulars, get Cuticura Soap and Ointment, each 6d. per box. Cuticura Soap shares without mess.

[3-7]

Peels Off Corns Between Toes

The Great Corn Loosener of the Age. Never Fails. Painless.

A corn mashed, squeezed and crushed all day long, in between two toes, you can try the detestable way and try to dig it out and fail. Or



Two Drops of "Gels-It"—That's All!

you can try the sensible, peaceful, painless, easy way and use "Gels-It." It is easy for you with "Gels-It" to remove corns in places difficult to reach. "Gels-It" is a liquid—a wonderful painless formula—it has never been successfully imitated. It settles on the corn, and dries immediately. Instead of digging out the corn, you peel it out painlessly. There is no sticky plaster that does not remain in position, no salve that irritates or rubs out. You reach the corn easily with the little glass rod in the cork of every "Gels-It" bottle. It does not hurt the true skin. Try it, walk comfortably and smile! It is a blessing, never fails.

Obtainable at all Chemists from Stores or Muller & Phipps (Asia), Ltd., Prince's Bldgs. Hongkong.



[1011]

Glover's Dog Remedies

World Renowned

Send for free book on "Dog Diseases and How to Feed."

H. Clay Glover Co., Inc.

118 West 31st Street

New York, U.S.A.

Agents: MULLER & PHIPPS (Asia) Ltd., Hong Kong

that may arise; thus, Mr. Andrews said, Mr. Granger will have along with him a man skilled in the skinning and curing of animals, although he is going out for the purpose of collecting fossils.

Mr. Clifford Pope is going into the Yangtze Valley, to investigate the fauna of certain lakes in the neighborhood of Changsha, the Tung Lakes, that are supposed at one time to have been connected with the ocean. In this connection it is of special interest to learn and examine the specimens of animal life, to verify the truth of this supposition. Mr. Andrews said that life in these lakes might have been cut off from similar life that has developed in the ocean, and being isolated would show different characteristics. One specimen is already known, that of a porpoise that is supposed to inhabit the lakes, a skull having been sent to Garrett Miller of the Smithsonian Institute. Mr. Pope will attempt to get specimens of this animal and send it to Peking for investigation, and analysis. Another object of his study will be the Yangtze alligator, which, together with the alligator in Florida, is the only alligator known of in the world.

Mr. Andrews himself is going out Shensi in quest of an animal known as the Takin, which though not as fictitious as its name would imply has been shot by but few men; some seven in all, Mr. Andrews said. It will be, for the new group, set up in the new wing of the American Museum of Natural History, which is to be known as the Asiatic Wing, and Mr. Andrews will not come back until he has shot this beast that is a cross between a bull and an ox. Thereafter he will go into Indo-China to hunt tiger, leopard, wild cattle, and other animals for this same group in New York.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SANDAKAN	YANNIS	Fri.	23rd Sept.	Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	CHISHING	Fri.	23rd Sept.	Noon
MANILA	KUMSANG	Fri.	23rd Sept.	3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	YUENSANG	Fri.	23rd Sept.	3 p.m.
KOBE via SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	Mon.	26th Sept.	Noon
HAIPHONG via HUIHOW	CHAKSANG	Tues.	27th Sept.	D'light
RANGOON	TAKSANG	Tues.	27th Sept.	8 a.m.
	CHUNSANG	Tues.	27th Sept.	Noon

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when in movement.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons steamers s.s. "HINSANG" and s.s. "YANNIS" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dairi.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao Tung.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

s.s. "KUMSANG" will be despatched on or about Friday, 23rd Sept., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET- TENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

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GENERAL MANAGERS

Telephone No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"	25th Sept.	GENOA, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & HULL.
S.S. "PEMBROKESHIRE"	27th Oct.	GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
S.S. "GLENIFFER"	29th Oct.	LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

Homewards.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENARA"	25th Sept.	GENOA, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & HULL.
M.V. "GLENAPP"	27th Oct.	GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
M.V. "CARNARVONSHIRE"	3rd Nov.	LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
M.V. "PEMBROKESHIRE"	27th Nov.	GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to:—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215 sub-ex. 23 and 3696.

16

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP ¥20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI.
Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA.
Managing Director: Mr. M. MARYA, A.B.

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR
CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—
Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's Management:—
Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.
Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.
(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the
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AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

**ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.**

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA RAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH & CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

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**"ELLERMAN" LINE.
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.
JAPAN CHINA & STRAITS**

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

S.S. "SANDON HALL" ... 24th Sept.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & GLASGOW

S.S. "KEN TUCKY" ... 3rd Oct.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & GLASGOW

S.S. "CITY OF PEKIN" ... 19th Oct.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to Messrs. & Co. CANTON.

General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "HOLYMACHUS"	via Suez Canal	13th Oct.
S.S. "CITY OF ADELAIDE"	via Suez Canal	1st Nov.
S.S. "TYDEUS"	via Suez Canal	18th Nov.

* Calls at Boston

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or **THE BANK LINE, LTD.**, HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON, REES & CO., CANTON.**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.****FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

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DESTINATION STEAMER & DEPARTURE SAILING DATE

SHANGHAI, KOREA & YOKOHAMA

MARSHALLS via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUZ, & PORT SAID.

ARMAUD BEHIC 11,000 ... During 2nd part of Oct.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

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Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.**

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

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**SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN**

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAICHING"	... Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, Sept. 23rd, at 2 P.M.
"HAILONG"	... Capt. W. Cooper	MONDAY, Sept. 26th, at 4 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	... Capt. W. O. Passmore	FRIDAY, Sept. 30th, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DUNERA"	5,400	14th Oct.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KHIVA"	9,000	15th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SARDINIA"	6,800	26th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARMALA"	9,000	11th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"AYANZA"	7,000	25th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"EURYALUS" ... 3,800 ... 1st Sept. 1 P.M. ... Singapore only.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	34th Sept. 11 A.M.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	8,000	17th Oct.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"JEYPORE"	5,400	22nd Sept. 9 A.M.	Shanghai.
"SARDINIA"	6,800	23rd Sept.	Japan via Shanghai.
"GREGORY APCAR"	5,000	28th Sept.	Shanghai & Japan.
"DUNERA"	5,400	2nd Oct.	Shanghai only.

SPECIAL STEAMER.

The P. & O. s.s. "EGYPT" is expected to leave Hongkong on or about the 16th January, 1922, taking passengers and cargo for MARSEILLES and LONDON calling at Bombay.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in the section of their P. & O. Takers Singapore to Colombo.

All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 4 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

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BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Friday, 21st Oct.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE.

"KASADO MARU" (Passenger Service) ... Wednesday, 5th Oct.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly services.

"KISHU MARU" ... Saturday, 1st Oct.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly PASSENGER service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Tuesday, 4th Oct.

"ARIZONA MARU" ... Thursday, 20th Oct.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"HONOLULU MARU" ... Friday, 14th Oct.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUZ.

"BOHNE MARU" ... Friday, 14th Oct.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

"BURMA MARU" ... Monday, 2nd Oct.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 25th Sept.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY

"SUSHU MARU" ... Friday, 23rd Sept.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

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AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia. Lv. Hongkong for Australia.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice. Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

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**C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SUICHING"	On 22nd Sept. 8 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 22nd Sept. 4 p.m.
WUHAN, CHENG, and TIENTSIN	"KUNSHOW"	On 24th Sept. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHENAN"	On 25th Sept. 11 a.m.
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	"CHANGCHOW"	On 27th Sept. 8 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"CHENGTO"	On 27th Sept. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 27th Sept. Noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"CHINHUA"	On 28th Sept. 10 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 29th Sept. Noon.
SHANGHAI, PAKHOI & HONGKONG	"KAIKONG"	On 30th Sept. 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YINGKOW"	On 1st Oct. 4 p.m.

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S.S. "PAULET" ... Sept. 25th

S.S. "COAXET" ... Oct. 15th

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S.S. "SCHODACK" ... 27th Sept.

S.S. "JADDEN" ... 15th Oct.

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